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⑭ 発明の名称 インスリン誘導体及びその用途

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明 細 書

インスリン誘導体に関するものである。

(従来技術)

インスリンは膵臓のランゲルハンス氏島より分泌されるアミノ酸残基51個からなるペプチドで、血液中のグルコース量の調節を行っているホルモンである。何らかの原因で膵臓からのインスリン分泌の望望に異常を来すと、高血糖症状となり糖尿病と診断される。糖尿病患者は、放置しておくと、高血糖状態から種々の疾患を合併し死に到ることも多くない。従って、この高血糖状態を正常化させるために、インスリンを投与し改善する必要がある。投与されるインスリンとしては、ウシ、ブタの膵臓から抽出精製されたもの或は、大腸菌を遺伝子組み換えによりヒト型のものとしたもの又はブタインスリンを酵素化学的にヒト型に変換したものが用いられている。

ヒトインスリンとウシインスリン、ブタインスリンの相違は、下記一般式(I)で表わしたインスリン分子のA-鎖8と10(A₈とA₁₀)

1. 発明の名称

インスリン誘導体及びその用途

2. 特許請求の範囲

- (1) インスリンB鎖のB₁又はB₃₀のアミノ酸のアミノ基に脂肪酸が結合したインスリン。
- (2) インスリンB鎖のB₁及びB₃₀のアミノ酸のアミノ基に脂肪酸が結合したインスリン。
- (3) 請求項第1項記載の化合物の薬理学的許容量を有効成分とする医薬組成物。
- (4) 請求項第2項記載の化合物の薬理学的許容量を有効成分とする医薬組成物。
- (5) 糖尿病治療剤である請求項第3項及び第4項のいずれか1項記載の医薬組成物。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

(産業上の利用分野)

本発明は新規なインスリン誘導体、さらに詳しくは糖尿病における血糖降下剤として有用な

本発明においてインスリンは、ヒト、ブタ及びウシインスリンの何れも使用できる。

本発明において結合させる脂肪酸としては、炭素原子数 7~21前後のものが好ましく、例えばカプリル酸、ペラルゴン酸、カプリン酸、ウンデシル酸、ラウリン酸、トリデシル酸、ミリスチン酸、ペンタデシル酸、パルミチン酸、ヘプタデシル酸、ステアリン酸、ノナデカン酸、フラキン酸、ウンデシレン酸、オレイン酸、エライジン酸、セトレイン酸、エルカ酸、ブラシジン酸、ソルビン酸、リノール酸、リノレイン酸が挙げられる。特に、パルミチン酸が好ましい。

本発明による化合物は、例えば以下のような方法で得ることができる。

工程(1):脂肪酸の活性化エステル合成

工程(2):インスリンのp-メトキシベンゾキシカルボニルアジド(p M Z)化(p M Z-インスリンの生成)

工程(3):脂肪酸活性エステルとp M Z-インス

リンとの結合

工程(4):p M Z基の除去

工程(5):分離精製・保存

上記各工程について説明すると次のとおりである。

工程(1)の活性化エステルの合成は、脂肪酸そのものでは反応性がなく、そのままではインスリンと結合しないため、脂肪酸のカルボキシル基を活性化させ反応性を高めるために行なう。一具体例としては、N-ヒドロキシサクシイミドエステルとする。

工程(2)のインスリンのp-メトキシベンゾキシカルボニルアジド化は、インスリンA鎖中のアミノ酸(Gly:)特にA₁のアミノ基が脂肪酸によって置換されることにより、インスリンそのものの活性が低下をすることから、アミノ基の保護のためp M Z化を行なう。

工程(3)は工程(2)で得たp M Z-インスリンと工程(1)の活性脂肪酸エステルとの結

合反応で、この結合はジメチルホルムアミド溶媒中で、室温にて攪拌することにより容易に進行する。

工程(4)で工程(2)において導入した保護基であるp M Zを、トリフルオロ酢酸により脱離させる。

工程(5)の精製はゲルろ過を行った後、高速液体クロマトグラフィーにより、インスリンB鎖のB₁及びB₂₉のいずれか一方のアミノ酸のアミノ基に脂肪酸を結合せしめたもの(R₁又はR₂₉に脂肪酸が結合したインスリン)、B₁及びB₂₉の両方のアミノ酸のアミノ基に脂肪酸を結合せしめたもの(R₁₂又はR₂₁に脂肪酸が結合したインスリン)を得る。

得られたインスリン誘導体は、二次凍結乾燥し粉末として得ることができる。

(実施例及び試験例)

以下に本発明を実施例により説明するが、本発明はこれに限定されるものでない。

参考例1 脂肪酸活性化エステルの製法

酢酸エチル 150 ml にパルミチン酸及びN-ヒドロキシサクシイミド 50 mm を加えたのち、氷冷しながらジシクロヘキシルカルボジイミド 50 mm を加え24時間攪拌する。反応終了後、反応液をろ過し、溶媒を留去したのち、残渣をエタノールより再結晶し、パルミチン酸N-ヒドロキシサクシイミドエステルを得る。

参考例2. p M Z化インスリンの製法

ウシインスリン 1 mm 及びp-メトキシベンゾキシカルボニルアジド 4 mm を1 N-炭酸水素ナトリウム溶液・水・ジメチルホルムアミド(2:3:4)の溶液に溶かし、室温で3時間攪拌する。反応終了後、50%酢酸を加え溶媒を留去する。残渣をエーテル及び1%酢酸で洗い、50%酢酸に溶かし凍結乾燥してp-メトキシカルボジイミドインスリンを得た。

実施例

P M Z-インスリン 1 m M をジメチルホルムアミドに溶かし、これにバルミチン酸 N-ヒドロキシサクシイミドエステル 50 m M を加え、室温で 3 時間攪拌する。反応後溶液を留去し、残渣にアニソール及びトリフルオロ酢酸を加え氷冷下 1 時間攪拌する。

その後トリフルオロ酢酸を留去し、残渣にエーテルを加え、生じた沈殿をろ過し、残渣をエーテルで洗滌した。

得られた残渣を 1 N 酢酸に溶解し、セファデックス-G 25 を充てんしたカラムによりゲルろ過を行いインスリン画分を濃縮した。

インスリン画分を凍結乾燥した後、アセトニトリル：0.3% トリフルオロ酢酸混液（2：3）に溶かし、高速液体クロマトグラフィーにより、Lys-B₂₆ バルミトイルインスリン（pal-1）、Phe-B₁ バルミトイルインスリン（pal-2）、Phe-B₁-Lys-B₂₆ ジバルミトイルインスリン（pal-3）を得た。

高速クロマトグラムの結果を第 1 図に示す。

す。

上記により得られたまたインスリン誘導体の脂肪酸結合部位の同定は、該誘導体の脱アミノ化を行なった後、酸分解し、すべてのペプチド結合を切断して 51 個のアミノ酸に分解した後、アミノ酸分析計により分析した。

アミノ酸分析値を第 1 表に示す。表に示すようにインスリン（未変性物）には遊離のアミノ基が 3 か所あり、これを脱アミノ化するとアミノ基が消失するためアミノ酸分析計で測定できないが、脂肪酸が結合していた場合脱アミノ化を受けないため、生インスリンと脱アミノ化物とを比較したとき脂肪酸が結合している部位のみ 1 つ多く出るため結合部位が同定できる。

第 1 表 アミノ酸分析値

アミノ酸	誘導体	脱アミノ化インスリン			脱アミノ化物			誘導体
		pal-1	pal-2	pal-3	pal-1	pal-2	pal-3	
Asp	3	3.47	3.12	3.05	3.03	3.00	3.00	3
Thr	1	0.97	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.94	0.94	1
Ser	3	3.05	2.80	2.71	2.71	2.54	2.54	3
Glu	7	8.25	7.39	7.49	7.5	7.32	7.32	7
Pro	1	1.00	1.09	1.09	1.23	1.15	1.15	1
Gly	4	3.28	3.26	3.26	3.36	4.05	4.05	4
Ala	3	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3
Cys	3	0.94	0.94	0.94	2.4	2.38	2.38	3
Val	5	4.87	4.19	4.04	3.7	3.3	3.3	5
Ile	1	0.62	0.53	0.55	0.28	0.31	0.31	1
Leu	6	6.47	5.81	5.67	5.56	5.42	5.42	6
Tyr	4	2.77	2.77	2.90	1.65	3.91	3.91	4
Phe	3	2.94	2.83	2.21	2.21	2.58	2.58	3
Lys	1	0.05	0.59	0.79	0.09	0.95	0.95	1
His	2	2.09	1.94	2.01	1.93	1.96	1.96	2
Arg	1	1.92	1.89	1.51	1.09	1.1	1.1	1

試験例（血糖降下作用）

ウイスター系雄性ラットを絶食 24 時間後、ペントバルビタール麻酔下背位に固定し、被験薬剤を 1 N-塩酸に溶解又は懸濁し、大動脈より静注又は大動脈に筋注した。投与量はインスリンとして 100 μ g/匹とした。投与後、頸動脈より採血し、血中グルコース量を測定した。

結果を第 2 図に示す。

図からわかるように、本発明のインスリン誘導体 Pal-1 及び 2 は、顕著に血中グルコース値を低下させる。

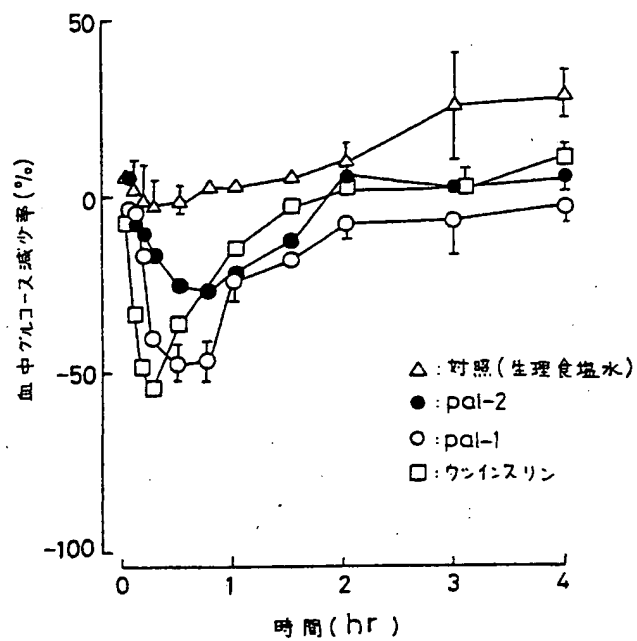
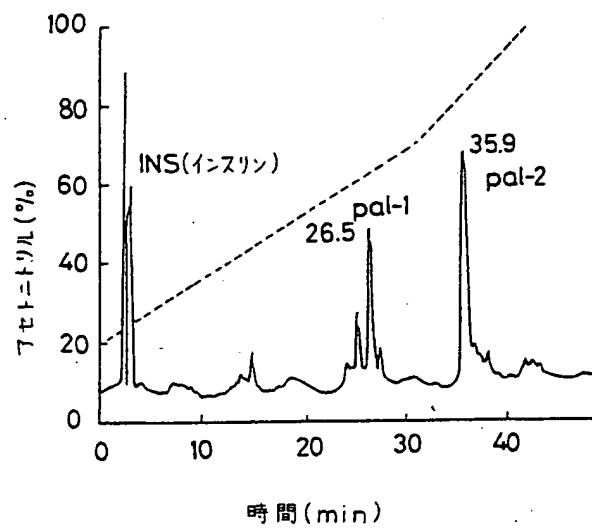
4. 図面の簡単な説明

第 1 図は高速液体クロマトグラムの結果を示すグラフ。

第 2 図は投与後の血中グルコース量の変化を示すグラフである。

才 2 図

才 1 図



Translated from Japanese

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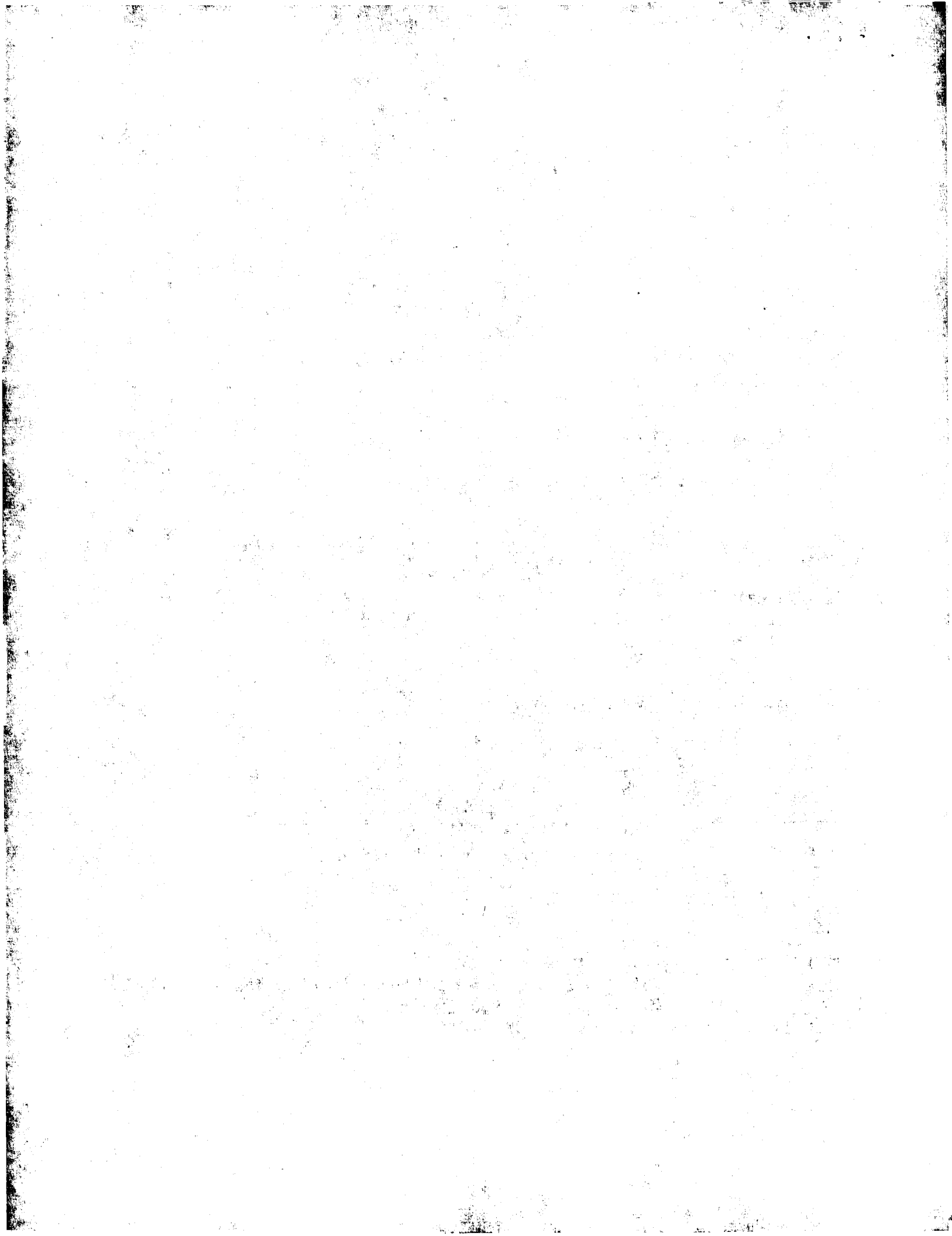
Number of Claimed Inventions: 5 (5 pages total)

(54) Title of the Invention: Insulin derivative and applications for use

(21) Application No. S63-83912

(22) Application Date: April 5, 1988

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SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the invention: Insulin derivative and applications for use

2. Claims:

- (1) Insulin in which a fatty acid is bonded to an amino group at the B₁ or B₂₉ amino acid on the insulin B chain.
- (2) Insulin in which a fatty acid is bonded to an amino group at the B₁ and B₂₉ amino acids on the insulin B chain.
- (3) A drug product in which the active ingredient is a pharmacologically approved quantity of a compound in accordance with Claim 1.
- (4) A drug product in which the active ingredient is a pharmacologically approved quantity of a compound in accordance with Claim 2.
- (5) A drug product in accordance with Claim 3 or Claim 4 that is an agent for the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

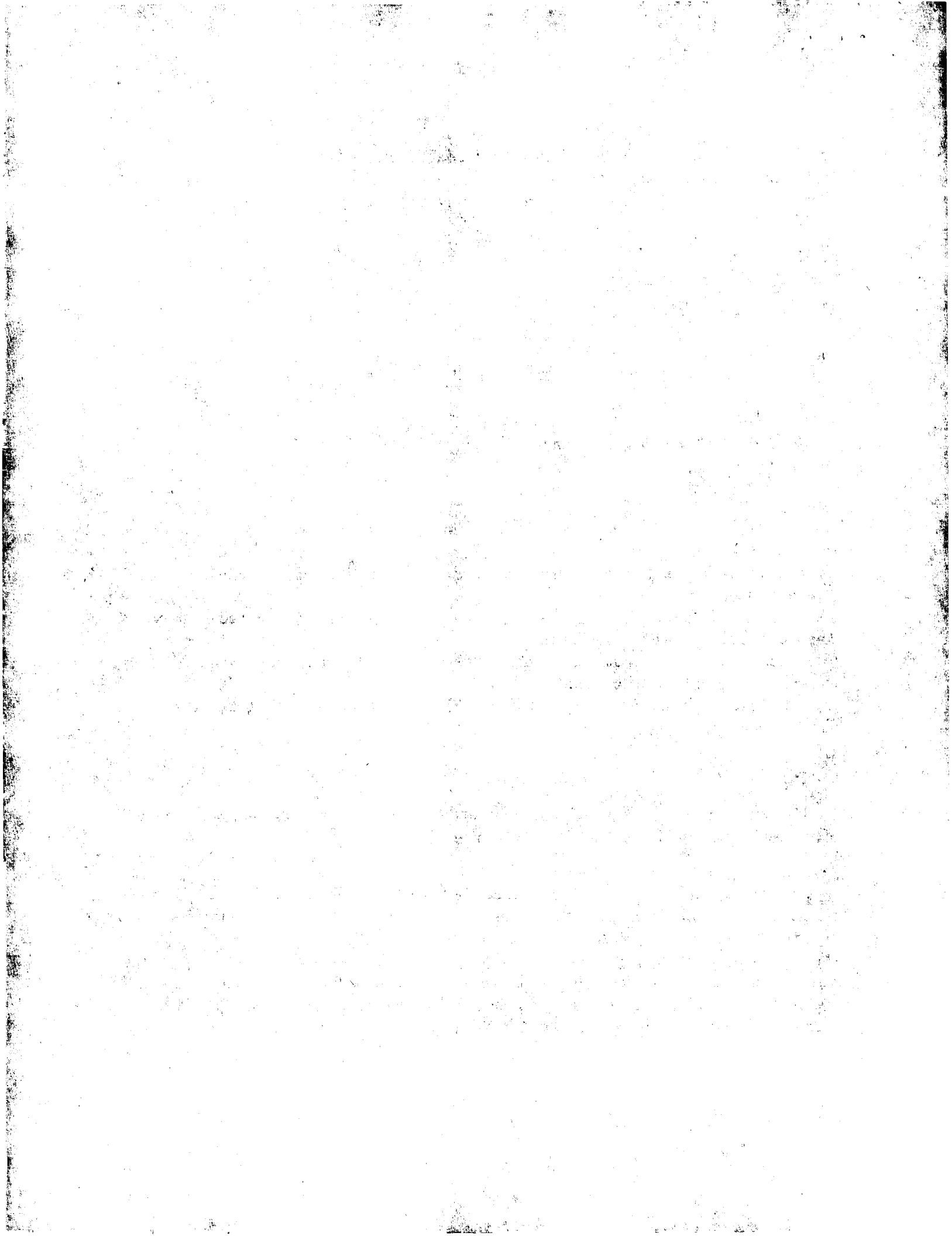
3. Detailed Description of the Invention:

<Industrial field of application>

The present invention concerns a novel insulin derivative, in more detail, an insulin derivative that is useful as an antihyperglycemic in diabetes mellitus.

<Prior art>

Insulin, a peptide secreted by the pancreatic islets of Langerhans and consisting of 51 amino acid groups, is a hormone that regulates the amount of glucose in the blood. When for some reason abnormalities arise in the secretion of insulin from the pancreas, hyperglycemia can develop and lead to a diagnosis of diabetes. In diabetics whose condition is uncontrolled, this hyperglycemic state can lead to a variety of complications, some of which can be fatal. In order to normalize this hyperglycemic condition, it is necessary for the patient to take insulin for amelioration. The insulin taken is in the form of preparations extracted from the bovine or porcine pancreas, preparations of



human insulin obtained from *Escherichia coli* by recombinant genetic engineering, or preparations converted enzymatically from porcine insulin to human insulin.

Human insulin differs from bovine and porcine insulin as shown in Formula I below. Bovine insulin has the amino acids alanine and valine on the A chain at [positions] 8 and 10 (A₈ and A₁₀), and alanine on the B chain at [position] 30 (B₃₀), while porcine insulin has the amino acid alanine on the B chain at [position] 30 and the amino acids threonine and isoleucine on the A chain at [positions] 8 and 10. In human insulin, the amino acids threonine and isoleucine are on the A chain at [positions] 8 and 10, and threonine is the amino acid on the B chain at [position] 30.

When such human, porcine, or bovine insulin injectable is given by subcutaneous or intramuscular injection, the patient's blood glucose can be controlled.

Diabetics must take such insulin injections daily for their entire lives, and this practice is accompanied by considerable physical suffering, including the pain of injection and degenerative changes at the injection site.

In order to reduce the suffering involved with such insulin injection, research is being performed into other [delivery] methods such as oral, perinasal, and rectal administration.

These methods have involved the use of formulation technology to mix the insulin with such substances as absorption promoters and proteolysis inhibitors. Examples include a method of admixture with enzyme inhibitor (Danforth [@@Translator's note: phonetic in source text, spelling assumed] et al.: *Endocrinology* 65, 175, 1978), a method of forming an oil-based emulsification agent (Nanasato et al.: *Acta Diabet. Lat.* 15, 175, 1978), a method using lysosomes (Yoshida: EPA 140,085), and a method whereby insulin granules are coated with azopolymer for release in the colon where digestive enzymes are not secreted (W. Saffran: *Canadian J. Biochem.*, 57, 548, 1979).

Techniques known in the art for the percutaneous sustained delivery of insulin include glycosylated insulin (US Patent No. 4478830, 4478746, 4483792, 4489063, 4489064, and 4536572 Specifications). These various forms of glycosylated insulin [were developed] because crystals precipitated within the conventional insulin injectable preparations, so that those preparations could not tolerate long-term storage.

<Problems the invention is to solve>

The purpose of this invention is to provide insulin derivatives suitable for stable insulin preparations approved as drugs.

<Means of solving the problems>

The inventors of the present invention discovered a novel fatty acid-converted insulin in the form of a fat soluble insulin showing antihyperglycemic action with no loss of insulin activity, and perfected that discovery in the present invention.

The novel insulin derivative of the present invention is represented by Formula I below:

[figure source text page 796, lower left-hand corner]

[key]

A-chain

B-chain

(in which R_1 and R_2 represent identical or different fatty acid groups, X and Y each represent either threonine or alanine, and Z represents isoleucine if X and Y represent threonine and valine if X and Y represent alanine.

Other abbreviations also used in the formula are Phe: phenylalanine, Ile: isoleucine, Val: valine, Glu: glutamic acid, Gln: glutamine, Cys: cystine, Ser: serine, Leu: leucine, Tyr: tyrosine, Asn: asparagine, His: histidine, Gly: glycine, Ala: alanine, Arg: arginine, Thr: threonine, and Pro: proline.)

The compound of the present invention is useful as an anti-hyperglycemic for diabetes.

The fatty acid-derivatized insulin of the present invention, as shown in Formula I above, has a fatty acid bonded to either or both of the amino acid amino groups at B_1 and B_{29} .

Human, porcine, or bovine insulin can be used as the insulin of the present invention.

Fatty acids that can be bonded under the present invention will preferably have approximately 7 to 21 carbon atoms. These fatty acids include, for example, caprylic acid, pelargonic acid, capric acid, undecylic acid, lauric acid, tridecylic acid, myristic acid, pentadecylic acid, palmitic acid, heptadecylic acid, stearic acid, nonadecanoic acid, [illegible] acid, undecylenic acid, oleic acid, elaidic acid, cetoleic acid, erucic acid, brassidic acid, sorbic acid, linoleic acid, and linolenic acid. Palmitic acid is particularly desirable.

The compound of the present invention can be obtained through, for example methods such as those named below.

Procedure 1: Synthesis of activated ester of fatty acid

Procedure 2: Derivatization of the insulin with p-methoxybenzoxy carbonyl azide (pMZ)
(formation of pMZ-insulin)

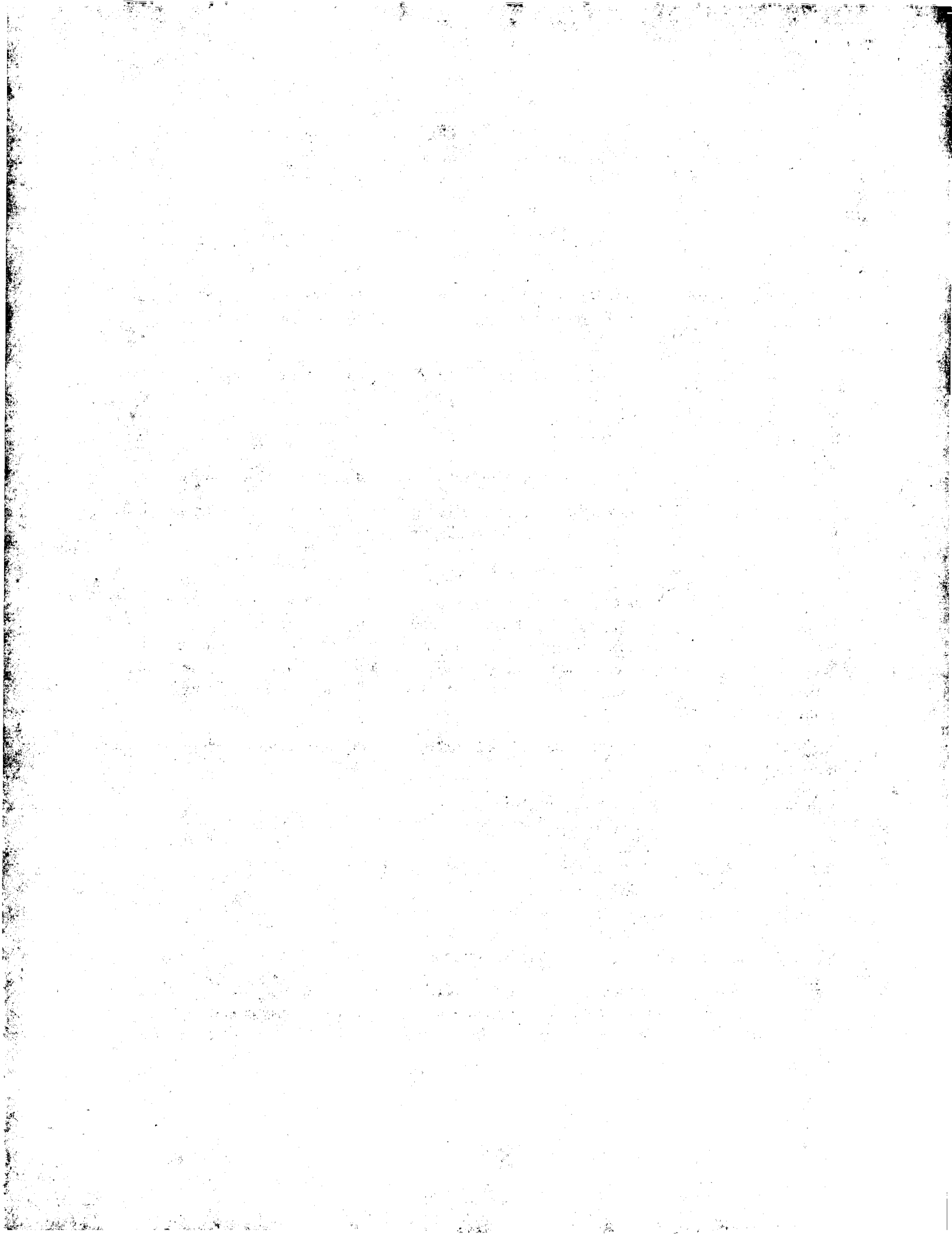
Procedure 3: Bonding of fatty acid activated ester and pMZ-insulin

Procedure 4: Removal of pMZ group

Procedure 5: Separation, purification, and storage

Below, the processes named above are described in more detail.

Regarding the synthesis of the activated ester in Procedure 1, since an unmodified fatty acid is not reactive and will not bond to the insulin in that form, the carboxyl group on the fatty acid is activated to increase reactivity. A specific example would be N-hydroxysuccinimide ester.



Regarding the derivatization of the insulin with p-methoxybenzoxy carbonyl azide in Procedure 2, derivatization by a fatty acid of an amino acid on the insulin A chain (Gly:), in particular the amino group at A₁, will reduce the activity of the insulin, so pMZ derivatization is used to protect the amino group.

In Procedure 3, the bonding of the pMZ-insulin obtained in Procedure 2 and the active fatty acid ester obtained in Procedure 1 can be performed satisfactorily at room temperature by mixing within a solvent medium of dimethylformamide.

In Procedure 4, the pMZ protective group that was introduced in Procedure 2 is removed using trifluoroacetic acid.

In Procedure 5, after gel filtration the product is purified by HPLC to yield insulin in which a fatty acid is bonded to an amino group of the amino acid at B₁ or B₂₉ on the insulin B chain (insulin bonded with a fatty acid R₁ or R₂₉), or bonded to an amino group of the amino acid at B₁ and B₂₉ on the insulin B chain (insulin bonded with a fatty acid R₁ or R₂₉)

The resulting insulin derivatives can be subjected to secondary lyophilization to yield a powder.

(Working examples and test examples)

Below, the invention will be explained through working examples. However, this invention is not limited to these working examples.

Reference Example 1 Manufacture of fatty acid activated ester

To 150 ml of ethyl acetate is added 50 mM N-hydroxysuccinimide and palmitic acid, after which the mixture is chilled, 50 mM dicyclohexyl carbodiimide is added, and the resulting mixture is stirred for 24 hours. After the reaction is completed, the reaction solution is filtered, and the solvent medium is removed. The residue is then recrystallized from ethanol to yield [illegible, possible misprint for palmitic] acid-N-hydroxysuccinimide ester.

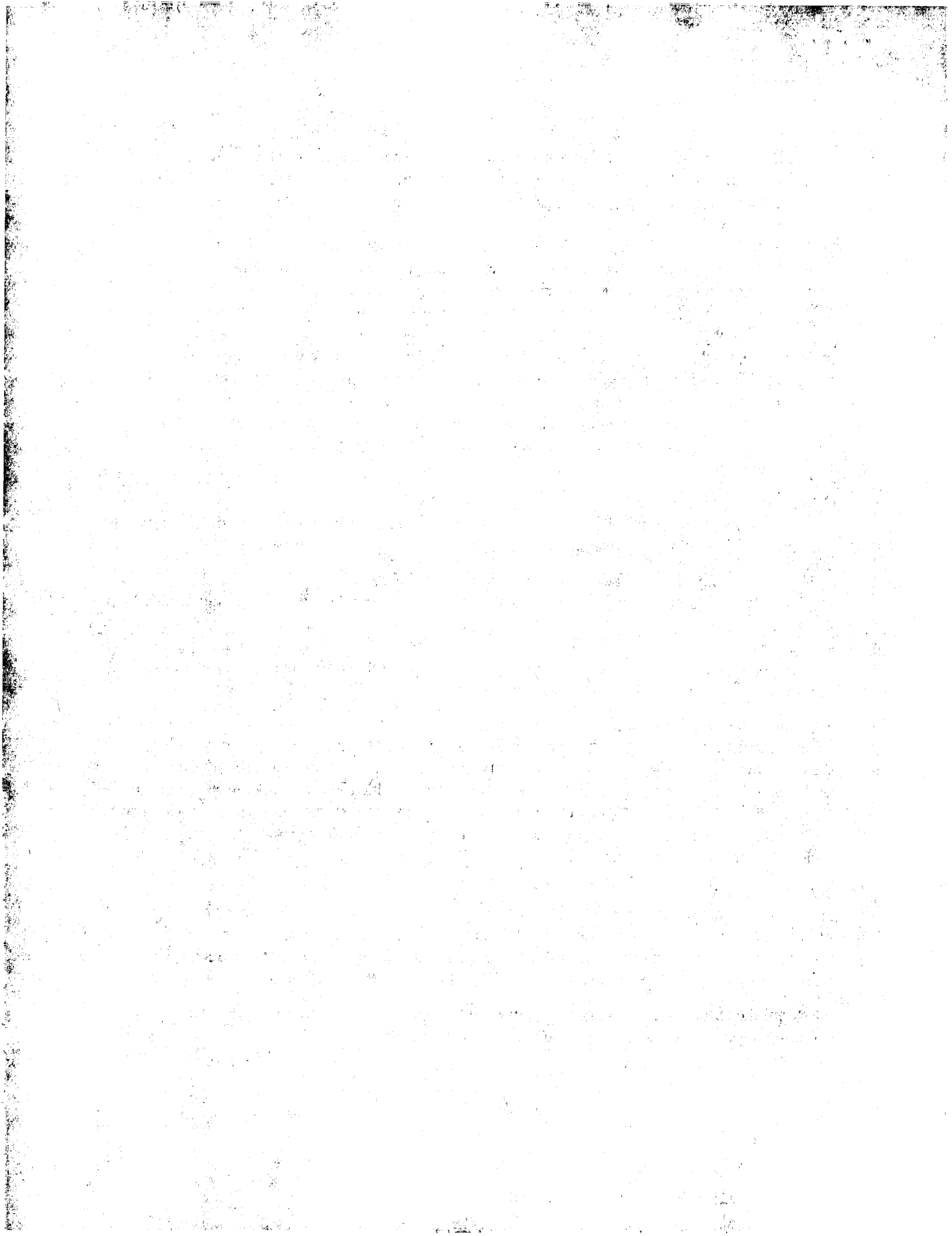
Reference example 2 Manufacture of pMZ-derivatized insulin

Bovine insulin at a concentration of 1 mM and p-methoxybenzoxy carbonyl azide at a concentration of 4 mM were dissolved in a mixture of 1N-sodium hydrogencarbonate solution, water, and dimethylformamide (2: 3: 4), and stirred for 3 hours at room temperature. After the reaction was completed, 50% acetic acid was added and the solvent medium was removed. The residue was washed with ether and 1% acetic acid, dissolved in 50% acetic acid, and lyophilized to yield p-methoxycarboxyimide insulin.

Working example

The pMZ-insulin at a concentration of 1 mM was dissolved in dimethylformamide, 50 mM of palmitic acid N-hydroxysuccinimide ester was added, and the mixture was stirred for 3 hours at room temperature. After the reaction, the solvent medium was removed, anisole and trifluoroacetic acid were added to the residue, and the mixture was chilled and stirred for 1 hour.

Next, the trifluoroacetic acid was removed, ether was added to the residue, the resulting precipitate was filtered, and the residue was washed with ether.



The resulting residue was dissolved in 1N acetic acid and subjected to gel filtration by passing through a column packed with Sephadex-G25. The insulin fraction was then concentrated.

After the insulin fraction was lyophilized, it was dissolved in a mixture of acetonitrile and 0.3% trifluoroacetic acid (2:3) and passed through an HPLC system to yield Lys-B₂₉ palmitoyl insulin (pal-1), Phe-B₁ palmitoyl insulin (pal-2), and Phe-B₁-Lys-B₂₉ dipalmitoyl insulin (pal-3).

The results of HPLC are shown in Fig. 1.

The fatty acid binding sites of the insulin derivatives obtained as described above were identified after those derivatives were deaminated, [illegible] degraded, and all peptide bonds had been cleaved to break this substance down into 51 amino acid units. Analysis was performed using an amino acid analyzer.

Values from amino acid were as are shown in Table 1. As the table indicates, the insulin (undegraded product) has free amino groups at 3 sites. If these are deaminated, the amino groups will be eliminated, and cannot be measured by the amino acid analyzer. However, if there is a bond to a fatty acid, deamination does not occur, so when comparing the raw insulin and the deaminated substance there is one more site where the fatty acid bonded, and the binding site can be identified.

[Key to Table 1]

	Insulin			Deaminated pal-insulin		
	Calculated value	Unchanged substance	Deaminated substance	pal-1	pal-2	pal-3

* Diagnostic amino acid

Working example (antihyperglycemic action)

Male Wistar rats were fasted for 24 hours, and were then placed under pentobarbital anesthesia and immobilized on their backs. The test substance was dissolved or suspended in 1N-hydrochloric acid, and animals were injected with this test substance intravenously through the femoral vein or intramuscularly in the femoral muscle. The administered dose was insulin 100 µg/animal. After administration, blood samples were drawn from the carotid artery, and blood glucose levels were measured.

Results are shown in Fig. 2.

As can be seen from the figure, the insulin derivatives Pal-1 and Pal-2 of the present invention produce a remarkable decrease in blood glucose level.

4. A brief explanation of the figures

Fig. 1 is a graph showing the results of HPLC.

Fig. 2 is a graph showing changes in blood glucose following administration.

[Key to figures]

Fig. 1

[vertical axis] Acetonitrile (%)

[dotted line] INS (insulin)

[horizontal axis] Time (min)

Fig. 2

[vertical axis] Rate of reduction in blood glucose (%)

[legend] [triangle] : control (physiological saline)

[solid circle] : pal-2

[open circle] : pal-1

[box] : bovine insulin

[horizontal axis] Time (hr)

